NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

## FARRAGUT.

Granger Within Five Hundred Yards of Fort Margan.

LAND OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

The Union Ferces Advancing on Each Side of the Bay.

Rebel Account of the Recent Naval Engagement,

Our Mebile Bay Correspondence.

DAUPHIN ISLAND, August 12, 1864. AND FÖRCES OF GRANGER WITHIN FIVE HUNDRED TARDS OF FORT MORGAN, The land forces of General Granger are within five hun-

red yards of Fort Morgan. The gunboats and mortar bitteries and siege guns are ready to begin the bombardment as soon as orders are

gas and fire into it, which was done without causing any t delay the final result very long. Fort Morgan has get to fall, and our troops will take possession of Mobile. These are events which will most certainly transpire.

gers who left Mobile on Wednesday last represent lively dependent on soldiers obtained in this manner to without any veteran regular force. In other words, he is that direction He might as well have men of straw.

What little there is doing is in groceries and rep that is being raised, and a great deal of this is made lieries, where corn is manufactured into a liquid stat courage. This is one way of keeping up courage and

Mobile has suffered severely from fires since the rebel-

Mobile has suffered severely from fires since the rebellion, many of its most prominent and beautiful buildings having been destroyed, among them the Court House. The people who had residences on the bay have all removed to Mobile since the appearance of our fiees.

MORILE FLOTS.

Four of the principal Mobile pilots volunteered to take our fieet is. They manifest the most friendly spirit, and are ready to do everything in their pewer to assist our forces. They are headed by Mr. Robert Moore, an old, and, we understand, an accomplished pilot of that section, and they are anxious to see the authority of the United States restored once more.

The commander of the fort will not surrender until the last brick is awept away.

THE MEN SIGK OF THE RESILLAND.

This is not, however much the officers may desire to be distinguished in the way of becoming perfect bricks in Port Morgan, this kind of ambition has long since left the men, and their greatest desire now is to see the Stars and Euripes again waving over its rightful possessions. The men in Fort Morgan had if its interiors, and the stripts again waving over its rightful possessions. The men in Fort Morgan had if its interiors,

Beripes again waving over its rightful possessions. The men in Fort Morgan hall from all sections of the South They are beartily sick of the rebellion and its inglorious, beartless leaders, and are anxious to come to terms and take the cath of allegiance to the United States.

BOW MR RUIFS ARE OFFAIRED.

A youth, fourteen years of are, who visited Fort Gaines has previous to the attack of our forces, to see some triends there, was pressed into the rebel service, and found there when our forces took possession. He belonged to the interior of Alabama. The youngster segmed much pleased at being under the tolds of the Afferican flag score more, and said if he could help it he would never be found battling against it again. The little fellow seems to have been inspired with a spirit of gennine patriotism from seeing the brilliant conduct of our forces a action. The grandeur of the scene must have been exciting and inspiring, to behold a fleet of vessein passing a chair of fortifications, strongly garrinoned and fortified with the implements of death and destruction, and backed by a fleet whose strength was the pride and boast of the sneamy, and manned, too, by desperate men. To excounter all this, and successfully overcome it, is a work that must crown our navy and the gallant old Fargust with imperiabable glory. But this is only a chapter in the life of this brave man, and his life is composed of many chapters that are intimalely connected with the flory of his country. Such a man is just the one to take Mobile; and the work is as good as accomplished when he has commenced it; for he takes no step backwards.

man, and there present charge one in to not the close of the control of the contr

within a mile and a half of the city, and Monitors can be lightered over the bar, it certainly looks as if a combined attack was about being made on Mobile by the naval and forces. The enemy have so batteries at the bar, as was at first reported. There is now a little over six feet of water on the bar.

The bombardment of Fert Morgan is expected to commence in a day or two.

The greatest excitement exists in the city, and every available man is conscripted for its defence.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the New Orleans Times, August 14.]
The despatch steamer Giasgow arrived this morning from the Mobile fleet.
The most formidable preparations are making to hombard Fort Morgan.
The forces under Gen. Granger have thoroughly invested the works, completely cutting off all means of communication.

munication.

Mortar batteries have been erected within five hundred yards of the fort.

The gunboats and Monitors are all ready for the as-

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Citizens of Mobile Arming in Defence or the City-Many Reluctant to Take Up Arms-Proclamation of the Mayor, &c.

Vankee flag will ever float over the city of Mobile.

Colomel Anderson and the Eurrender of Fort Gaines.

[From the Savannah Republican, August 14.]

We cordially units with our contemporary of the Columbus Englisher in condeming the nasty judging of "treason and cowardice" that has been entered up so generally by the press and telegraph sgalost Col. Anderson for the surrander of Fort Galues. The case has a bad aspect with our limited view of the reasons that ted to it; but it is evident that the public Koows too little of the circumstances of the capitulation to enable it to form a just opinion of its real character. Col. Anderson and his men are in the hands of the enemy and cannot be heard; and so long as their lips shall be closed in their own defence we protest against all attempts to blacken their character as men and sully their fame as soldiers. An Alabama commander of Alabama troops is not the man to disgrace his name and State in a struggle for liberty. It is not in the blood, and we believe that a satisfactory explanation will yet be made of the extraordinary and lamentable occurrence. Let us hear before we strike.

Rebel Accounts of the Naval Engage—

test for the possession of Modile bay, having last d two hours and a half, and resulted disastrously, but not ingloriously, to our arms.

Of the garrison of Fort Morgan the people may well be proud, and well may they confide in them that so long as they will be able to support animal life the Confederate fing shall wave over her ramparts.

The casualties in the fort were few. Licutenant Smith, Company A, First Alabama, while sighting his gun, had his right hand so badly shattered by a shrapnel shot as to render amputation secessary, and three men were slightly brunsed by the falling bricks from the banquettes and parapets.

This is the sad but truthful history of the invasion of Mobile bay. As to its consequences I am not able to judge, but they very slightly after the state of things previously existing. If Mobile was secure against a water attack it was not on account of Morgan, Gaines and Fowell, but on account of the shallow waters of the was open to land attack by way of Pascagoula and Bayon is Batre she caunot be much worse on, because the one my can land at Dog river. The river is, therefore, as before, the real outer line of our defences, and on its banks must be fought the battle for the possession of Mobile.

True, we lose command of the bay, but this is a matter

The Successor of Buchanan.
[From the Mobile Tribune.]
Commodore Farrand has assumed command
rebel navy at Mobile, in place of Admiral Buchas

## SHERMAN.

Arrival of Four Commissioners from the Prison.

Affecting Narrative of the Sufferings of Its Inmates.

Shocking Barbarity of Their Treatment.

WHOLESALE MORTALITY AMONG THEM.

URGENT APPRAL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

gers who arrived last evening by the Arago from Hilton Head, S. C., are four exchanged pris mers-Messrs. E. Bates, Forty-second New York; P. Illinois, and S. Noirot, Fifth New Jersey-com

brave fellows, as with a scythe of death, are diarrhoss, disentery and scurvy, with, recently increasing, typhoid fever.

As indicating the ravages of disease produced by the causes aiready stated, the deaths since the opening of the prison on the 24th of last February up to the 31st of July were 6,850. In the minth of July alone the deaths were 2,180, including 550 from scurvy.

It is added—and it makes the picture heartrending—that upwards of four hundred of the prisoners are maniacs wandering through the camp, their minds having given way by the fearful prospect—despairing of ever being either exchanged or paroled. Thousands of these prisoners have spent from eleven to fifteen mouths in Betle Island and Camp Sunter; and no word of hope ever reach them that they will be exchanged. Indeed, so terrible is the agony of mind endured by the prisoners that decens of them are shot down weekly on the "dead line," where they rush and invite the guards to kill them, in order to terminate their sufferings—an invitation aiways carefully complied with, being is atteit accordance with the instructions to the guards to shoot any prisoner who infringes on the "dead line."

These are terrible facts to lay before our government and the public, and cry slead for immediate and effective action on the part of those whose duty it is to protect those who have fought so nobly, so unselfishly, and so patriotically for our country.

The Memorial of the Union Prisoners to the President. CHARLESTON, S. C., August -, 1864.

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the

Inion armies, now paisoners to the Confederate rebel every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in use every honorable effort to secure a seneral exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrales from the horrors now surrounding them. For some time past there has been a concentration of

of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General Sherman have compelled the removal of priboners to other points, and it is now understeed that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia, and Colombus and Cherleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unbealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Colonol Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederate States. Army, at Atlanta stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. Those thirty, five thousand are confined in a fiel of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and ratie, which are of simosi daily occurrence; the coid dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical deresenses upon their unpretected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their sociousre, in storm or sun, and others is down upon the pittlees earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having oven a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebei authorities the condition of the apparel of the solders, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as locaed to all prisoners, there is issued movements of the Union armies under General Sherman

imagmed. Roussian a serior of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or de. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are ted by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statement as the following, made by——, specks cloquent testimony. Said her—— of twelve of us who were captured, six ded; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left? In 1862, at Montgomary Alarmin, under far more as grable circumstances, the pricosers being protected by ableds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick

Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boidly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are elequent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralized solders and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersoavillo can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckinss of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the 'dead line,' and are remorselessly shot down. In behalf of these men we most carnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. It released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of cultied States claiming that the cartel covers all who cerve under its flag, and the Confederabe States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretores shades are to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the nestonal honor, without sulving the claim that the negros ediders shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisones as J.jbby and Andersouville, starved and treated with a barbarlam unknown to civilized nations.

#### NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Geo. H. Hart's Despatch. BRAUPORT, N. C., August 16, 1864. On Sunday last six deserters were abot at Newbern,

formerly a captured blockade runner, was seized on sus picton, whilst entward bound from New York, and brought to this port. She is laden with potatoes, and ber destination the West Indies. Her case being investi-

The new trade regulations not being as yet completed, local Heaton, the Treasury Agent, is restricted in his

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, is doing duty as Provot Marshal of Morehead City. Fit administration is much commended and is characterized by a strict regard for justice.

Newsers, August 19, 1864.
The Raleigh (N. C.) Confedera e says that General S. D. Lee recently arrived at Atlanta from Mississippi, with a large number of reinforcements, and participated in the

the departure of the robel pirate Tallahassee from Wil-

our commerce.
The North Carolina Times, speaking of the recent elec

The North Carolina Times, speaking of the recent elec-tion, says:—
The Holden men have a majority in the Legislature.
The citizens of North Carolina desire peace, notwith-standing the fact that rebel bayonets were used to over-awe the conservative party, who supported Holden. In the extreme western counties, we learn that Holden ob-tains some very heavy majorities, but their vote was thrown out on the ground that they were not considered "loyal" to the Consederate government. At Kinston, men were imprisoned for voting for Holden.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Florida.

The United States steam gunboat Florida, Lieutenan Commanding Samuel Magaw, arrived at this port yes terday morning, from the blockade off Wilmington 15th stationed for the last eighteen months, during which

stationed for the last eighteen months, during which time she has captured and destroyed runners of an aggregate value of over two and a half millions of dollars. A number of her officers were detached at Beaufort, N. C. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding—Samuel Magraw.

Acting Matter and Executive Officer—John McGowan.

Acting Matter and Executive Officer—John McGowan.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—R. F. Brooks.

Acting Assistant Paymuster—W. F. Keeler.

Acting Baster's Matte—H. T. Page.

Engineers—Chief, William McLean: First Assistant, D. Moarbur; Second Assistant, J. W. Hockett: Third Assistants, George F. Smith, Gilbort Web and Edward Traynor.

Acting Gunner—A. S. Loper.

Captain's Clerk—W. F. Tanizinger.

Paymaster's Circk—W. F. (Silbort Paymaster's Circk—W. W. Gilbort.

Paymaster's Sieward—J. B Woodhouse.

Surgeon's Sieward—Thomas McKeever.

### NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

and Patience Needed—The Approaching Union Draft—The People of the South Heartily Sick of the War, &c. [From the Richmond Sentinet, August 20]

We have arrived at a very critical acts, or the ward or crousspecials, caution and patient and arrange are needed to carry us successfully through it. To weather the hazt six weeks will be a most difficult task doubt be very busy in endeavoring to extrag us into the six properties, and the six of the control of the six of the control of the control

# SHERIDAN.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING ON SUNDAY.

An Engagement Probably Going on Near Charlestown.

Lee Reported Marching Up the Valley With a Large Force,

Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatches. AVERILL'S CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, AUGUST 22-8 A. M.

There was heavy skirmishing yesterday on a port lost between one and two bundred killed and wounded

and he seems inclined to fight and advance Heavy firing was heard to day in the direction of Charlestown, and the supposition is that an engagement

There was a small skirmish yesterday at Dam No. 5 on the Potomac river. The rebel reconnoltering party was We held Martinsburg yesterday until three P. M., when the rebels entered it, Harry Gilmor's command

rebels again. mac between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORES, NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Va., August 19, 1864.

BEVLANATI corps had just (Wednesda erning) arrived in the neighborhood of Winchest as were halted for a few er the Opequan creek, baif and Berryville, where they hours and then mare were halted for the :

the same day o .. Winchester and Newtown pike, about one mile for the former place. General Torbert had asked that the First brigade, First division, Sixth corps, Colonel W. H. Penrose commanding, shot temporarily detached from the corps and left behind as a support for a division of cavalry. General Torbert

Identerant Coloner Col this ing. Captain George W. Hummell, H, 10th New Jersey,

Captain George W. Hummell, H., 10th New Jersey, missing
Captain Wm. H. Franklin, I. 10th New Jersey, wounded.
Captain R. S. Poinsett, A. 15th New Jersey, wounded.
Lioutenant Fonneity, A., 15th New Jersey, missing.
The Fourth regiment was brought out of the action by a first lieutenant. From a prisoner captured early in the fight it was ascertained that the commands of Breckinridge, Ewell and Longstreet were on the pike in their front.
CHARLESTOWN WAS REACHED
at a late hour last night, and although there are reports
of rebel forces all around us the main body has not yet
made its appearance.

Lee Reported Moving Up the Valley With Forty Thousand Men. Baltimosu, August 22, 1864

Large numbers of refugees from Richmond continue t under General Lee in person, as having gone up the She

They assert that this body of rebel troops number as many as forty thousand, their purpose being to secure which they fear will be taken by the advance of General Sheridan, and also to attack Washington and invade the

Excitement at Hugerstown, Md. WASHINGTON, August 22, 1864.
Advices from Hagerstown, Md., represent that the ex

Refugees are arriving there in large numbers. running off their stock towards Pennsylvania for safety.

Cavalry Skirmishing below Strasburg -The Rebel General Vaughan Wound-

The Rebel General Vaughan Wounded, &c.

PFrom the Richmond Senticel, August 20.]
We are without official information from the valley, and in the present admirable condition of the peats service on the railroad leading to that section, we expect to hear from Early, via California, several days ahead of the valley final.

We have seen a letter dated Edinburg, seventeen in least from Strasburg, August 13, in which the writer (a gailant from Strasburg, August 13, in which the writer (a gailant from Strasburg, August 13, in which the writer (a gailant from Strasburg, and in the writer of gailant from Strasburg and the will be, from all appearance, a large fight. The Yankees have been reinforced by two corps of Grant's mea. The enemy are skirmishing with our cavairy below Strasburg. They are a considerable distance this side of Middletown, which is thirteen miles from Winchester and the miles from Strasburg. The oftigens are confident Early will defeat the enemy. Brigadier General Vaughan, of the cavairy, passed through here yesterday, wounded. The seemy have not burned anything so far that I can hear of."

WALLACK'S THEATRE .- Miss Olive Logan made a double debut at this theatre last evening. She made her first appearance on the New York stage as the beroine of her own play. The twofold interest of the occusion attracted an excellent audience, in spite of the very disagreeable weather. We believe that all those who ventured out through the rain were well repaid for their enterprise.